

## WESTERN UNION.

O. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.  
HANNIBAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1850.

## Agents for the Western Union.

Wm. N. Pott, and W. B. Teyman, of Paris, Mo.  
R. H. Buchanan and John A. Quarles, of Florida.  
Thomas F. Thompson, of Palmyra.  
Wm. O. Young, of New London.  
J. L. Canterbury, of Mexico.  
Mr. Blakey, of Clinton.  
George Bourne, of Barry, Ill.  
The above named gentlemen are authorized to give receipts for money due the "Western Union" Office.  
Postmasters are requested to allow us to add them to the list.

## HOGE.

The receipts of Hogs are quite limited, and the different slaughtering houses are not more than half their time employed, for want of stock. It is now well ascertained that the number will fall full one-third short of last year's earnings. The number cut up to this time, does not exceed twelve thousand; and a few more days more of fine weather like the present, will wind up the business. The prices are three dollars to three twenty-five cents. The market is brisk and active, with decidedly an upward tendency.

## Notice.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Hannibal, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Wednesday, the 25th of December. Rev. Dr. Akers is expected to preach on the occasion. Service to commence at 11 o'clock. A. M. Citizens generally are invited to attend.

W. F. COWLES.

## Republications—British Reviews and Blackwood.

We take especial pleasure in calling attention to the Prospectus of LEONARD SCOTT & Co. for the Republication of the *Edinburgh Review*, *London Quarterly Review*, *Westminster Review*, *North British Review*, and *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, which will be found in another column.

These periodicals fill a place which American magazines cannot for they discuss topics relating more strictly to the affairs, political, religious, scientific, and literary, of the continent of Europe. They are conducted by the best talent of Great Britain and are engaged with the most important questions which interest or agitate the civilized world. Whoever subscribes to them all, may read the ablest representatives of the principal parties into which the people of Great Britain are divided.

The *Edinburgh Review* is the exponent of the Whig party in Great Britain having from its commencement advocated Freedom and the rights of the people. The *London Quarterly Review* is the exponent of the Tory party, to counteract that influence which its powerful rival exerts against their measures. The *Westminster Review*, was established under the patronage and support of the ultra-liberals, so styled, of the British House of Commons. In many particulars, the *Westminster Review* espouses a political faith closely allied to that of our own country. The *North British Review*, is a work of more recent origin than those already described—but is, nevertheless, destined to occupy as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters. Dr. Chalmers was the founder and principal Editor of this Review, and since his death it has been ably conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hannah. *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, is less exclusive in its character than the works already noticed; its contents may be considered under the general heads of classical literature, biography, narratives, historical and fictional, poetry, critical analysis of new works, &c. &c. The fact of this distinguished Magazine having, for a series of years, maintained a circulation in Great Britain of about 40,000 copies—a prodigious and unequalled circulation for that country, where the price is \$7.50 a year, will alone settle the question of its pre-eminence. It is at this time unusually attractive from the serial works of Bulwer and other distinguished writers, which grace its pages as original contributions, appearing first in this Magazine, both in the British and American Editions. By an arrangement with the British Publishers, early sheets of the Magazine are regularly forwarded to this country so as to enable the American publishers to issue their reprint before the original edition arrives. Notwithstanding they are thus sure to be in the market before any of its contents can be published in other forms, still the popularity of these serial works is so great that several of the leading publishers in this country are content to issue other reprints of them copied from the reprint of Blackwood after it has already been placed in the hands of its numerous subscribers. "The Caxtons," and "My New Novel," by Bulwer; "My Penultima Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials of a similar stamp are among the works alluded to. Their great popularity in this country will show, in this feature alone, the attractions of Blackwood's Magazine, and it is well to remember, in this connection, that twenty-five cents will purchase a monthly number.

We suggest the beginning of the new year as a suitable time to commence subscriptions for these valuable and interesting periodicals. For terms see prospectus.

CHRISTMAS.—Desirous of uniting with all the world in celebration of this festival, we issue the paper in advance of our regular day of publication. In consequence, a good piece of poetry, by "Whisperer," along with some articles promised for this week's paper, must be deferred to next week.

CHRISTMAS.—Desirous of uniting with all the world in celebration of this festival, we issue the paper in advance of our regular day of publication. In consequence, a good piece of poetry, by "Whisperer," along with some articles promised for this week's paper, must be deferred to next week.

CHRISTMAS.—Desirous of uniting with all the world in celebration of this festival, we issue the paper in advance of our regular day of publication. In consequence, a good piece of poetry, by "Whisperer," along with some articles promised for this week's paper, must be deferred to next week.

## Banks and Banking.

We observe in our exchange papers, a very general anxiety, for some change in our system of Banks and Banking. The insufficiency of Banking capital, and commercial circulation, in our State, is, we believe, admitted on all hands.

What lawful remedy may be provided, we are not competent to judge. But, we are aware of certain facts, and these ought, perhaps, to dictate what should be done. The *St. Louis Intelligencer* says:—"The Democrats originated, and have, thus far, controlled the Bank; that they invested in it the funds of the State, to the amount of a million of dollars," and that "We should not insist upon increasing this investment of the State;" but that "a good policy requires that it should not now be withdrawn." Now, we would not criticize upon the remarks of the *Intelligencer*; but the fact is very well known, that but a very small amount, comparatively, "of the funds of the State" were "invested in the Bank." The chief investment was a trust fund, held by the State for the use of schools; a fund not created by the State, nor paid from the coffers of the State; but a munificence of the Federal Government, granted to the State for the promotion of education. The stocks held by the State in the Bank are:

The Seminary Fund,	\$100,000 00
The State School Fund,	\$75,000 00
Certain Sinking Funds,	6,273 68
Stock of the State, in her own right,	272,263 60
Making,	\$953,537 28

These school funds, the State did invest, and it was right and proper she should do so; for, although the dividends to these funds have neither been regular nor in full, yet they had not been in the Bank, no man could now tell where to find them; but they were so invested, and all the stocks and the State should be bound for their safety. We find then that the State holds in its own right but little over a quarter of a million—\$272,263 60. But the *Intelligencer* says further: "Let it remain at its present amount, and then authorize the private subscriptions to be increased, until they amount to two and a half million, this with the million owned by the State, would give us a capital of three and a half millions, which judiciously managed would prove of incalculable value in fostering the commerce and building up the manufactures of the State." Let us examine this proposition a moment. The amount of the present taxable property, real and personal in the city of St. Louis, is perhaps \$30,000,000. On this basis, the people can bear: they want facilities to enable them to pay it. But they have already projected three Rail Roads, connecting with the city; and the western borders of the State via Jefferson City, which would cost \$3,000,000; and one to St. Charles to cost a half million (\$500,000) making nine and half millions, (\$9,500,000). All this in addition to the necessary capital for her commercial business which must include at least one-half of Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. We beg our readers not to be astonished at these figures; for nearly all the lead, lumber, wheat and flour of those States are exported through St. Louis, and on facilities furnished there. It may also be remembered here, that except Missouri, none of the above named States have Banks. It may also be remarked in that connection, that the paper of a sound Bank, with sufficient capital would supply those States with their paper circulation.

But to return. St. Louis is but little more than one-fifth of the State, and other sections require some facilities. Our own city is but of second or third class, in the State—and the commerce here required for the exportation of the products of the field is near a half million a year. The Hemp, Tobacco, Pork and Beef crop all come off together, and at the same season. What is the amount required to export those crops, annually, out of St. Louis? We have no data to answer; but we may well suppose, at least, half the sum required in St. Louis, on those products of Missouri.

But other portions of the State desire to build Railroads, Mills and Manufactures—they are entitled, too, to the like aid and facilities which St. Louis must have.

## Salaries of Judges.

We had intended to advert to this subject in our last paper, but circumstances prevented it. The *Courier* did so. We endorse every sentiment expressed in its article on the subject; and earnestly hope that our legislators will give the subject due consideration, and take action, prompt, wise and energetic, in relation to the matter. The very dearest interests of each and every citizen of the State, are committed to the care of our Judges. They pass upon all questions affecting our property, our liberty and our lives. Unless they possess clear heads to understand the law, and an indomitable purpose to administer it, we are

land gives to her Chief Justice \$2500, and to the associate Judges \$2200; that Virginia gives to her Chief Justice \$2750, and to her associate Judges \$2500; that North Carolina gives to her Supreme Judge \$2500 each, and to her Circuit Court Judges \$1050 each; that the Judges of the "Con-

of the utmost importance, and the proper or improper discharge of them, more potent, for weal or woe, to the community, than the proper or improper discharge of the duties of any other offices of our State. What then is the character of our present Judges? A shrewd man needs no answer to this question, when he has been told what are their salaries. Our Circuit Judges are paid \$1,000; and our Judges of the Supreme Court, only \$1,100. The same parsimony is visible in every other office in the State, but we will confine ourselves to the Judges. There is no very great glory attached to any judgeship in the State, and the only consideration for accepting the office is to be found in the salary. We assert without fear of contradiction that the above salaries are not larger in amount, than the proceeds of their professional labor have been to lawyers of very moderate calibre in this State, for many years past; and that lawyers of first rate ability, usually make a much larger sum. Can the State then hope with any reason, to obtain the services of lawyers of more than ordinary capacity, when it is unwilling to remunerate them properly? We think not, and believe that the judicial history of the State will sustain the opinion. Missouri has groined for many years under the imposition of Judges who would have graced the uniform of the respectable corps of "Forcible Feckles," but who were out of their station when they donned the *crimine*. There have been in the State many exceptions to this sweeping assertion, but for them Missouri is indebted to her good fortune rather than her wisdom. Judge Wells of this Circuit, pre-ides with unostentatious dignity and decided ability. He is at the same time, a model of a gentleman and a judge. Judge Napton we believe to be a man of talent. There are others whom we will not now name. But as a general thing, our Judges on the Circuits and on the Supreme Court bench, are weak and inefficient. Some of our recent Supreme Court decisions, with which we have become acquainted, through the medium of the press, remind us in their phraseology (we will not pass upon their legal merits) of a definition which we have seen, and which the Supreme Court could perhaps translate for us of transcendentalism:—"Transcendentalism is the spiritual cognoscence of psychological irreferability, connected with concurrent ademption of incoluminent spirituality and etherialized constitution of subsidiary concretion." If an unlearned man may judge of the law by the language which they use, it cannot be of a very high cast. The consequence is that a great deal of property is lost by bad decision; honest men frequently fail to prosecute their just claims because foolish judges will permit them to be juggled out of them, and the knave frequently escapes unpunished.

There is a general indisposition to go into Court; there is a general want of confidence in the decisions of the Judges; men cannot count the cost of any suit, or with confidence predict what will be its termination. It is little better than a lottery. Directing remarks to the head of a foolish Judge, is like shooting a ghost; you may hit it, but can make no impression. We think indeed when everything is taken into consideration, it is for the State even a very short sighted economy, in a pecuniary point of view, to pay their Judges poorly. A vast deal more than any increase of their salaries, might be saved to the State by wise Judges; and no man can tell how much would be saved to the people in their rights of property, of liberty, and life.

It is unbecoming the great State of Missouri to display a niggardly parsimony in restricting its officers to a beggarly pittance; and unwise to save a few dollars in the way of salaries and, by the same operation, lose a large amount in the mal-administration of the law.

We have seen in the pages of the "Knickerbocker" the maxim "take care of the pennies; the pounds will take care of themselves," illustrated by reference to an engraving of an elderly gentleman seated at his desk near an open window, through which a draught of wind is sending a scattered bundle of bank notes, while he is clutching a pile of coppers. It is a danger, ever maxims, and for fear of accidents should ever walk arm in arm, with "don't save at the spigot, and lose at the bung." The original text our legislators are familiar with; we commend to their attention the commentary also.

We will not vouch for the truth of the following statistics, but we believe that Massachusetts gives to her Chief Justice, \$3500, and to the associate Judges

each, that Maryland gives to her Chief Justice \$2500, and to the associate Judges \$2200; that Virginia gives to her Chief Justice \$2750, and to her associate Judges \$2500; that North Carolina gives to her Supreme Judge \$2500 each, and to her Circuit Court Judges \$1050 each; that the Judges of the "Con-

gressions and Common Pleas of South Carolina are paid, one \$3500, the other five \$3000 each, and her four Chancellors each \$3000; that Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Texas pay their Judges well;—Louisiana in avoiding a mean parsimony, has all erred in the way of generosity. Her Chief Justice receives \$6000, and the associate Judges \$5500 each; and every other Judge in the State is remunerated sufficiently to entitle the State to his whole time, and his best exertions.

We are likewise decidedly in favor of referring the election of Judges to the people who, as they are capable of selecting their Governor and Representatives, are as well able to select their Judges.

(Continued.)

Deported this life in the 78th year of his life, on board the sailor Rowena, at the Port of Acapulco, Mexico, on the 15, Nov. last, Capt. ABRAHAM BIRD, late of the neighborhood of this City.

Capt. Bird was a native of Virginia, from whence in early life he was removed to Kentucky or Ohio. In the year 1823, he removed with his family to this county—where he resided, honored and beloved, until the California mania in the Spring of 1849, when, at his advanced age, he was impelled by motives of justice to his friends, and that sterling honesty of purpose, which ever characterized his life, to abandon over home, society, and friends, amongst whom, the now aged companion of his youth, and a large family of sons and daughters, to seek, if Providence, he might be permitted, to find a portion of that golden Manna, said, there to abound; and by which, to return to his friends, money, paid for him to the government, as Receiver of Public moneys, at Palmyra. The result, is told! Near two years of unwarmed toil have been consumed, in death.

The writer of these lines well knows the motives and objects which impelled him to the adventure. As well, also, does he know, the private opinions of the deceased, as to the cause of his misfortune, in that matter.

Capt. Bird was one of the oldest settlers in Marion county—and ever maintained an unblemished reputation; was always beloved and frequently exalted to posts of honor. He was a beloved brother of the Masonic Order—a pious and meek Christian, and the honored and beloved patriarch of a devoted and respected family. His long, firm, and cherished devotion to Christian principles, forbid the doubt, that in his death, he has exchanged a world of trouble, for one of eternal felicity. Peace to his ashes!

For the Western Union.

## Election of Senator.

Among the many subjects of importance which will engage the attention of the Legislature of Missouri at the coming session, there is none in which the people of the State feel so deep an interest, as that of the election of a United States Senator. There were few who believed that the "California Question" seriously menaced the Union; the question as to the Constitutional power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories, was one on which there might be honest differences of opinion; and though a great portion of the South thought such legislation unconstitutional, and all thought it ungenerous in the North to desire to exclude us from the enjoyment of our territories, they were nevertheless unwilling to go to war about it, or to sever peaceably (if such a thing be practicable) the ties which bind them to the Union. But there is a question now before the people, which may from time to time engage the attention of our national Legislators for some years to come. We are fearful that the intemperate zeal of Northern men will induce them to interfere with the continuance of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and that an effort will be made to repeal, or so modify the law as to make its provisions ineffectual. Such action on the part of Congress we feel assured would meet with the most violent opposition throughout the Southern States, and cause South Carolina at least to secede from the Union at once. As things now stand there is reason to believe that it will be a difficult matter to keep her in the Union. If South Carolina or any other State or States secede from the Union, and divest of power all the judicial and ministerial officers of the General Government, and nullify the laws of Congress within their limits, civil war seems almost inevitable. We do not know how the President could evade the performance of his duty to enforce the law and that enforcement could only be done by the army, war with the seceding State would be inevitable.

It does not become us therefore in such perilous times to think of sending to the Senate of the United States a man who, either in intelligence or virtue, would not be an able representative. Many whigs have been named for the office who could ably and honorably represent the State. Bates, Geyer, Leonard, and Doniphan are all men of unimpeachable character; and the Whig party would be satisfied with either of them.

The Benton party will run no one but Col. Benton; they are determined to sink or swim with him; they will have no intercourse with anti-Benton men, and will not even admit them into their ranks except as protestant dissenters. Although a few of the "Bentonites" of the anti-Benton Democracy would like to go over to the other wing, we think that the great body of the

party will deter them from such a renegade movement. These two parties standing apart unwilling to be reconciled, the Whig party if it remain united, will have a plurality of votes would not be sufficient to elect a Senator, and so if neither of the parties unite with the other the State will be unrepresented. We despise a policy which will compromise the principles or the dignity of the Whig party; and we are therefore unwilling that the Whig party should join hands in any compact with either wing of the Democracy. Let us stand aloof but united; let not the old question of the constitutional power of Congress to legislate concerning slavery in the territories distract us. Why should it? We all believe that they should not exercise it whether they possess it or not. We can act in concert without any compromise of principle, and it is our duty to do so. We can and must be united. Our next duty will be to look around, and see what able men in the State will be likely to receive, unsolicited by him or by the whig party, a sufficient number of democratic votes to constitute a majority when added to the whole whig strength.

We do not believe that Mr. Bates or Mr. Leonard, or Col. Doniphan could receive more than the Whig strength proper, and we are extremely doubtful whether the Whigs of Missouri would vote for them in any event. It is of course well known that no anti-Benton man will vote for them; it is equally well known that Col. Benton has placed between the Whigs and his own subjects, as between the two wings of the Democracy, the "high wall and the deep ditch" which the solitary genius of the Benton men cannot surmount, and which no Whig desires to cross. The only chance of electing a Whig is by presenting to the Legislature a Whig whose opinions on the Slavery question make him more acceptable to the anti-Benton Democrats, than Benton or any Benton man would be.

We believe that the anti-Benton democrats would prefer voting for Henry S. Geyer of St. Louis, to any whig in the State, and we are sure that there is no whig who thinks that there is an abler or better whig in the State. If not the ablest man in the State, there are certainly very few to equal him, and his moral character is as good as his reputation for ability. He has always been an unwavering whig; he is a man of enlarged views and discards every miserable sectional prejudice which would make him good in any public matter except for the good of the State. He would make a Senator upon whom the State might look with pride, and in whom she could confide without the chance of betrayal.

We know that there is a fear in the minds of many that St. Louis is inimical to any system of legislation for internal improvements in any portion of the State that do not immediately redound to her interests; and it is often urged as an objection to advancing them to political power—but whether this be true or false with regard to the citizens of St. Louis generally, we are assured beyond a doubt that Henry S. Geyer is a warm advocate of internal improvement; that his opinions and feelings are decidedly in favor of every public work which would increase the wealth and productions of any portion of the State, by facilitating intercourse; and to descend to interests in which we are more immediately concerned, we know that his opinions, and best wishes are with us in the matter of our Hannibal and St. Joseph Rail Roads; that he believes St. Louis to have no little interest in its construction; that, next to the points of termini, and the country through which the road would pass, she would be most benefited by it; and that Congress ought not to delay making a liberal grant of lands in aid of the enterprise. These views of Mr. Geyer make him acceptable to whigs and democrats along the line of the route, and we hope before a very long time to hear of him as Senator elect from Missouri.

I take this opportunity of expressing the opinion that it is a mistake to suppose that the citizens of St. Louis are opposed to any work of internal improvement in the State which does not terminate in St. Louis—such are the views of the most narrow minded only. I have conversed with many of her most intelligent citizens, and found them, almost without exception, in favor of any work in the State, which would add to the quantity or value of the products in any portion of the State. They are wise enough to know that a great part of such increases in production must go to St. Louis. If Nature by any strange freak should in a night cause to flow through the fertile but, at present, untraversable sections of our State, navigable rivers emptying into the Mississippi and Missouri, no man in his senses would think it any thing but a blessing to every section of the State, but especially to St. Louis. But when we talk of making these sections traversable by Rail Roads constructed by human hands, although we draw no more money from St. Louis than Nature would draw in the supposed case, we yet get the strange crochets into our heads that the work would injure St. Louis, and that all St. Louis men would be opposed to it.

Sad Accident.—Mr. RICHARD BODINE, a worthy citizen of Monroe county, left this city on Thursday last, for Paris, driving a two horse wagon, loaded. About half way between here and Paris, his horses became frightened, ran off, and threw him from the wagon, killing him instantly. He was extensively known in Monroe county, and known to be a honest man. He left a wife and seven children, and a numerous connection to mourn his loss.

We are instructed to say that if Mrs. GORREY, of Marion county, will call at this office, she will hear something to her advantage from her husband in California.

The regular Quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church South, commenced in this place last Tuesday week, and was expected to close on Christmas night. Up to last Tuesday, twelve had been added to the Church.

own information on this subject hardly transcends the limits of this Corporation but to go farther for a practical illustration of the utter insufficiency of the system, would be altogether unnecessary. There are in this city about 700 persons between the ages of five and twenty; out of that number perhaps 200 attend school.—The annual amount drawn by each scholar from the public funds, ranges at from forty cents to one dollar. Yes, sir, put it up to the highest sum, and you have one dollar per year for educating the homeless, indigent, orphan boy that roams your streets, provided for and regarded by none. One dollar per year to sow in his heart the seeds of wisdom and virtue; and to enrich his mind with those simple principles of moral conduct, which will enable him to shun the ten thousand snares set in the way of his unguided footsteps.

Sir you complain much because the industrious emigrant of the North passes your fertile soil by unheeded, and settles in the region of "black winds" and barren pineries of Wisconsin and Minnesota. And you would fondly account for this on the ground that Missouri is a free State; but all the slaves north of the Missouri river are a more stark of brown here, and a patch of black there. That poor but respectable and energetic class of people most apt to migrate, it is true, are somewhat prejudiced against the slave as a competitor with them for the income of their daily toil. But the great and transcendent question, with them when leaving their homes in their "fatherland," is will our own children be educated there? Do the laws of that state make provision for the expenditure of such sums of money as will when united to their own industry, secure to them a good English education? Unless these questions can be answered in the affirmative, they will never settle, in your state, no, sir, never, never. A few words more on what we under stand by *National Intelligence* will conclude our promises.

The nation is composed of communities, and communities of individuals; if then the pulse of the individual possess a healthy action all will be well. But in what does education consist? I answer in the proper direction and full expansion of man's intellectual powers, in complete harmony with the susceptibilities of his moral nature. All true knowledge elevates, enlarges, and refines our conceptions. Holding converse with the world of Time, we form acquaintances with the master spirits of the Past as they look down upon us from their lofty heights. From those living fountains of virtue and knowledge perennial streams will forever flow, whose widening influences will be felt down to the remotest ages. They have a wonderful tendency to purify and refine the affections, and awaken in man that energy which arouses in him soul-stirring thoughts, that break over him like an echo from the depths of eternity. What young man can gaze upon the character of Washington, without feeling that it belongs to a region high above the common agitations of the world, and that the same time widening to ascend the same pure eminence? The philosophy of the skies, as it is called, is mingled and transferred from the life of Socrates, that great teacher of antiquity, who shot out from our breasts all that noble and selfish affections, and imbued our faculties with all that is liberal, and lofty, and large in human character. Such philosophy is reflected from the touching in talent of this great man, may well be denominated the *higher* master of the moral mind. He contended that all was not truth and truth consisted in holding deep communion with the *talent* and that every educated man is intimately acquainted with the absolute to *agitation*, the self-evidencing light of truth itself.

You will perceive, sir, that we cannot for a moment suppose that any vicious or profane person, no matter how high his intellectual attainments may be, is well educated. Man's moral nature is his true glory and bliss; hence its cultivation and full development will form a component part in every system worthy of enlightened patronage. And I earnestly wish you look upon this subject in a national or individual sense; whether you regard the present or future the immediate or remote consequences of your action; the rewards in hand or those in anticipation these are arguments, clear, numerous, convincing and overwhelming in proof of paying a sovereign regard to the full expansion of our moral faculties in every state and stage of education from the infant school to the University itself. Believe me, sir, that a mind cultivated and refined, a heart rich in its own amiability, and a home sustained are treasures, that will recommend their possessor to the attention of the wise and good, upon earth, and introduce him into the society of the angels in heaven. But while we would cultivate his moral nature, we would by no means neglect his mental faculties. Religious Liberty! Freedom! Right! Government! Happiness! Social Order, all stand upon the broad basis of intellectual attainments. Should not your physician know something more than calomel and rhubarb? Your lawyer be able to look beyond the statute book? And your minister not to be forever idolizing his own doctrinal and cardinal points to the wholesale condemnation of all

where the legislatures to adopt and endorse laws of public instruction, whose aims will embrace the indigent as well as the opulent each one of us in our individual spheres of action can do much for the furtherance and promotion of this great end. When society thus comes up to the point, at which a rational and useful system of universal instruction will be characterized by some great national movement in its behalf, then no one will be excusable for growing up under the dark shades of ignorance. Then fanaticism and bigotry now almost predominant in some sections of our beloved country, will expire amidst the ruins of their lonely and deserted citadel. Then the Constitution of the United States, an instrument founded upon no equitable principles of human government than any others that have ever appeared among men, will find its strong hold in the affections of the PEOPLE. Then any individual hardy enough to recommend a forcible resistance to any law of the land, whether it be in the shape of a Fugitive Slave bill, or in the adjustment of territorial difficulties, will receive the merited execration of an insulted people. Our country will then continue to advance in her onward course, sending the blessings of civilization to the most distant climes of earth illuminating the benighted regions of our world with the dazzling beams of education and Christianity; and ever remaining a striking proof of those three great, extended and

long ago taught by the philosophers of antiquity, but now more fully revealed in these latter times, "that man can govern himself, that knowledge is power, and that AN EDUCATED PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS FREE AND HAPPY!"

long ago taught by the philosophers of antiquity, but now more fully revealed in these latter times, "that man can govern himself, that knowledge is power, and that AN EDUCATED PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS FREE AND HAPPY!"

long ago taught by the philosophers of antiquity, but now more fully revealed in these latter times, "that man can govern himself, that knowledge is power, and that AN EDUCATED PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS FREE AND HAPPY!"

long ago taught by the philosophers of antiquity, but now more fully revealed in these latter times, "that man can govern himself, that knowledge is power, and that AN EDUCATED PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS FREE AND HAPPY!"